INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Lord Robert Grosvenor in Salt Lake City-Reported Attacks on Emigrant Trains-Conviction and Sentence of McKenzie for Forging Treasury Drafts-The Crops and Cotton-Sermon of El-der Kimball on Ladies' Dresses and Senator Benton—Indian Outrages on Trader, and Travellers—Arrival of a Great Hand Cart Train—Life and Frolic in the

United States Camp, &c.

We have files from Utah dated in Salt Lake City on the
14th of September—a fortnight later.

The Valley Tan newspaper of the latest contains the fol-

The Valley Tan newspaper of the latest contains the following personal and general news items:

Lord Grosvenor, of England, arrived in this city on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and departed yesterday morning. He is en route for China, via Pacific Ocean. He will sojourn in California for a few months.

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utsh, has returned to the city. He has been to the different Indian farms, south and west. He is much pleased with the crops, both as to quantity and quality. The feeling among these Indians towards the whites is amachle. He reports a scarcity of water on the route he travelled—a portion of Captain Simpson's road.

Our Postmaster, Mr. Morrell, arrived from the States in

Our Postmaster, Mr. Morrell, arrived from the States in he mail stage on Monday last. Nothing of local interest has come to our knowledge

on last Sabbath we had the pleasure of listening to the ablest and most refined sermon we have yet heard delivered by a Mormon. It was an effort of 0rson Pratt, one of the Apostles of the Church. It was agreeably free from that disgusting vulgarity and forensic braggadocio which some elders cannot preach without, and calculated to edify and instruct all.

to edify and instruct all.

The same paper adds:—Nothing positive has been heard from the emigrant road, north, since our last. Several rumors have come to us to the effect that quite a number of emigrant trains had been attacked and destroyed. We have room to hope, however, that the accounts have been very much exaggerated.

very much exaggerated.

Judge Sinclair presided in the Third Judicial district on the 29th of August, when David McKenzle, an engineer, of Cedar county, convinced of forging a draft on the Assis tant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., was sentenced thus:—It is considered, that, for the offence for which you have been found guilty, you be impriseded at hard labor in the penitentiary of this Territory, for the term of two years, and make your fine to the United States, in the sum of \$50, and that you pay'the costs of this prosecution, taxed at —— dollars and —— cents.

R. Bailantyne was made a citizen of the United States in court.

a court.

The Valley Tan of the 7th altimo contains the following records of incidents:—Archy Williams, a brother of T. Williams, Eq., was shot, and seriously wounded, while t a dance in Provo, a few nights ago, by one of his comanions of the name of Wheeler.

panions of the name of Wheeter.

Josiah Arnold, who was shot through the thigh, the ball grazing the bone, at the time that Prown was killed, has since died. He was removed from the city to his residence on the Jordan, and died on the morning of the Johla ult.

We notice that ripe peaches are appearing in our market; also, apples, tomadoes, and other kinds of fruit incident to the season and climate.

We noticed a day or two since in the garden of E. W. Fast three or four rows of cotton, and we would indee

East three or four rows of cotton, and we would judge from the appearance of the boils, that they would open be-fore frost. Will not some one try the culture of this arti-

SERMON OF ELDER HEBER C. KIMBALL.
Elder Kimball preached in the Tabernacle on Sunday,
the 11th of September, remarking thus:
DERAD OF A FAMINE—THE RIDER DOWN ON FEMALE EXTRA-

the 11th of September, remarking thus:—
DERAID OF A FAMINE—THE RIDER DOWN ON FEMALE EXTRAVAGANCE.

BROTHERS AND SEREES:—I sometimes lay on my bed in
the very greatest of sorrow, considering what is in store
for this people. I tell you that you may look for a famine
immediately. I have talked about this to you time and
again, but you don't believe it. Brigham Young has
talked to you till he is ashamed to say anything more
about the matter. Let your lineries go down to hell
where they belong, and they who wear them are going
to hell with them sooner or later. Are you women
any better than me Who are you that you can't
wear a good pair of calf skin shoes? I wore calf
skin shoes when I first came to these valleys. Do
without your fine bonnets and ribbons and shoes.
Don't coax your husbands to sell the last
bushel of grain, to feed them on who want to cut your
throats, and when we will soon be plunged into a famine.
Have I or Brigham Young sold our wheat? No, not a
grain, and I assure you that if Brigham would be offered
\$10 per bushel for his wheat to-moroow, that he
woulan't sell a peck of it. The army with all its followers, the whole amounting to about 5,000 men, must be fed.
They must eat. Let them get their flour from the States.
You have no wheat to spare, especially to them who want
to kill you. Your wheat will whip the world yet. Nations
will flee to us to escape starvation. Our wheat will
whip them a great deal worse than we whistened the will fee to us to escape starvation. Our wheat will whip them a great deal worse than we whipped the United States government two years ago, and we whipped the soldiers without losing a man. We just stopped the soldiers without losing a man. We just stopped them out on the road here a piece and kept them till they got cooled off. Wonder if there is a lawyer here? If there is, I would like to know if I have committed treason? I was just going to pull my coat off and go into it in earnest, and I would if I hadn't a callio shirt on. Don't get mad, friends, because we whipped the United States; you can't biame us for it. They were coming to burn our houses, kill the men, and ravish the women. Well, we just stopped them till they got cooled off, and when they got tame and quiet we let them come in, and didn't lose a man—I believe a horse was shot in the hoof. We will let them stay here as long as they be have themselves, but they must understand that the United States government and all hell combined can' drive us from the tops of these mountains. I know you would say, "Hold on, Mr. Kimball; you'd better hold you tongue." Well, I will—when I please.

WHAT MR. RUCLANAN I HAS TO ANSWER.

The United States will have to answer for the blood of the prophers and of the saints. Earthquakes, famines, volcanoes, bloodshed and hideous postilences will visit them from one end of the country to the other. Then will the american people prostrate themselves before the independent Saints of Descret and bog for food and protection; then will the nations of the earth low themselves down to our prophets, and in humiliation ask from our hands deliverance. They will then be as neek and

friends by this talk, will prove the friendship of every good woman and man in this house, and of my father and angels in Heaven
THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE SLIDES OFF TO THE VESTEY—
HE IS CALLED OUT AGAIN.

Are those federal officers here our masters? No, they are not.

Are these federal officers here our masters? No, they are not.

Brother Bernhisel, where are you? [fooking around, and seeing Brother Bernhisel, that evacuated, the sneaker commanded in a tone of authorny, "Come in here, Brother Bernhisel, out of that vestry. You always run when I get at it. Did we send you to Congress, Brother Bernhisel, as our master, or as our servant."]

Brother Bernhisel—As your servant.

SUFFERINGS OF THE FATHERL—END OF "OLD BULLION."
That's what these federal officers are sent here for, to wait upon us, to be our servants; and if they had done their duty they would have hung forty before this time for committing treason against Descret—for violating the laws of this Territory. When we go to the States we obey their laws, and when they come here they ought to obey our laws. They ought to go to the polls and vote for the man whom we want to elect to office. They ought to do as Romans do when they are among Romans. But do they do if? No, they are traitors to Descret. When we were in the States they murdered us, and replaced over it. Now, the time has come when they will have to graw the file. When we were in Missouri, old Tom Benton said, "Give the Mormons hell." Old Tom Benton is now southing sulphur in hell, where he ought to be. (Tremendous yelling of Amen). Well, what are you going to make of R? Can you help it? No, you can't. It will be just as God wants it to be. He holds us all as eday in the hands of the potter. Now, I want you to give me a right lively tane—Amen. (Amen throughout the congregation.)

A ESHOY'S OFISION OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Bishop Kealer says in the Tabernacie.

The Saints who have emigrated here this senson could clean out what few soliders there are here before breakfast.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—ATTACKS ON TRADERS AND

Bishop Kenler says in the Tabernacie:—
The Saints who have emigrated here this season could clean out what few soldiers there are here before breakfast.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—ATTACKS ON TRADERS AND EMIGRANT BANDS.

[From the Valley Tan, Sept. 7.]
We were visited last Thursday by a trader named Porter, who had been engaged trafficking with Indians up to within a short time of his call upon us. His post was about 175 miles distant from here, on what is known as Kinney's Cut off. He gave us the following particulars of an attack upon emigrants by the Indians.—

About the middle of week before last a company of emigrants, mostly from Louisa county, Jowa, were attacked by a band of Shoshonees, near Mr. P.'s trading post, and one man killed and three more seriously wounded—one of the wounded probally being dead ere this, as our informant gave us a most heart-sickening account of his injuries; stated that he had an arm and leg so badly thattered that they were hanging to the body merely by dint of the outward skin and delicate fibres, besides other agonizing lacerations. The emigrants' stock was driven off, and their wagons plundered and then destroyed by these fiendish "Jamanikes," of whom it is prophesied by their friends that they are soon to become "a white and delightsome people." The wounded are being taken care of at the military post on Bear river, whither the entire company repaired for protection and assistance. The commanding officer there immediately despatched a body of men to the scene of the outrage.

Mr. P. three risted that he was visited by a chief of the Shoshonee tribe, and ordered to leave the country within three days, which he did, travelling night and day, and saved all his stock.

Mr. P. could give no other reason for this outbreak than that the pent up deviley of the Indians had to "have vent somewhere. There had been no commanization between the emigrants and the saveges whatever—nothing to engender bitterness in the breasts & the former had been perpetrated by the latter. The first warning g

ogue. Mr. Milton Carpenter, Buren Hungerford, and Miss

Marien Hungerford and Nathan Fish, came on to Salt Lake, whence they intend to proceed to California.

The Indians took sixty eight head of cattle and one muse, as d burned five wagons with their contents. The hidness were about sixty in number, as near a could be indeed. The party of whites returned to the came of Mr. Porter, on Marah creek.

After the above information derived from Mr. Porter was in type, a friend handed us the following—
A party of gentlemen just returned from the North, where they had been prespecting for a silver mine, report that while in the vicinity of Marsh Valley they stopped at the trading post kept by a person of the name of Graham, who informed them that about the 20th of August a train of five wagons was plundered and burned four miles from his station; that one man was killed and one wounded (his leg and arm broken). The latter he had conveyed to a camp of the salitary, some fifty miles distant. Name forgotten, but he was from Burlington.

ARRIVAL OF A HAND CART TRAIN OF CONVERTS—

ARRIVAL OF A HAND CART TRAIN OF CONVERTS-GREAT TURNOUT OF CITIZENS TO WITNESS THE EN-

GREAT TURNOUT OF CITIZENS TO WITNESS THE ENTRE.

(From the Valley Tan, Sept. 7.)

Early on Sabbath morning it became rumored throughout town that the long looked-for hand cart train was approaching near the home of the particularly favored of hoaven—viz. Salt Lake City—where the missionaries had caused thom to believe, most probably, that they would find profits for the body, as well as prophets for the soul; and they have our sincerest wishes that they may be consoled with the former, if they are duped in regard to the existence of the latter.

After the conclusion of the atternoon services at the tabernacle, a heterogeneous mass of pedestrians, equestrians and Jehus generally, througed the road between the city and the mouth of Emigration Canon, all on the qui vive to get a glimpes at the coming object of curiosity.

At about 4 P. M. the train emerged from the mountains into the plateau overlooking the city, where it was welcomed by several cheering airs from a brass band, and met by a few kind learted team owners, who took the most wearied female members of the company into their wagons, while there were an abundance of galiant young men who harnessed themselves into the carts thus vacated. A sort of systematic procession was formed just out of the city, by placing the wagons containing the baggage and bedding of the hand carters in the van, the music next, and then the persevering, bold spirited cart drawers themselves, the whole followed and surrounded by hundreds of men, women and children, on foot, on horseback, in wagons, carriages, &c.

In this order, and under these circumstances, the procession passed through the city to the public square, where, we understand, they were supplied with all manner of desirable refreshments.

LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES CAMP-THE SOLDIERS

ner of desirable refreshments.

LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES CAMP—THE SOLDIERS
PAID AND LOTS OF FUN.

[Correspondence of the Utah Valley Tan.]

[Correspondence of the Utah Valley Tan.]

Camp has received new life since the arrival of Paymoster Hunt, United States Army, who dispensed the "one thing needful" to the soldiers, since when "Valley Tan" (not making reference to the title of your journal) has been discussed in all its various modes and forms.

The Soldiers' Greus Company have secured a canopy for their pavillion, which makes the arrangement far more comfortable, and I am happy to say are steadily improving in their style of performance. In a few days they will secure some good horses, when the equstrian department will be more interesting. Mr. Willis, the prince of burlesquers and jokers at this camp, continues to entertain the folks in his inimitable style. Messrs. Murrell, Greiner, Paul and a host of others of the company are also good in their part of the performance.

The Military Dramatic Association having had their building reflitted and repaired, are giving entertainments to good houses nightly. The costume of the association is complete, and the rendition of the pieces now produced on the stage are excellent and well sustained.

The Social Half has been built entirely by the members of the club (and is a very neat building) on the ground of the Seventh regiment of infantry, capable of holding about 150 persons. The secuery is well painted and appropriate—the proscenium especially—an eagle with outstretched wings in the centre, on one side the American, and on the other the German flags; the drop-curtain is taken from the Royal theatre in Hanover, and consists of Helios, the god of hime and News, driving a chariot and flour horses in the clouds, surrounded with welve nymphs, which represent the twelve hours. The whole is executed with a degree of taste and finish which is highly creditable to the members.

The holding mas errors of the ground of the particular of the proformances were in the Germa

manding officer Post; Col. Morrison, 7th Infantry; Col. Howe, 2d Dragoons; and Col. Ruggles, 5th Infantry, besides numerous other officers from the different regiments, and invited guests.

As the building was erected by the members for their own amusement and intellectual improvement, no charge is made for admittance, which can only be obtained by an invitation ticket.

Taking these circumstances into consideration, Colonel Morrison headed a subscription list, which was liberally responded to by the officers of the Seventh infantry, and the amount (\$150) presented to the club to carry out their designs.

A detachment of soldiers, discharged and furloughed, left this camp on the 8th inst. under the command of Colonel Ruggles, Fifth infantry, for Fort Leavenworth. A few days previoes the command of Colonel Chapman, Fifth infantry, arrived here, composed of recruits for the various regiments and corps. Colonel Chapman relieved Colonel Ruggles in the command of the Fifth regiment of infantry.

Should the readers of your journal in the States see these communications, they will understand that not withstanding we are serving in the most God forsaken country in the habitable globe, yet with the "Soldiers' Circus," with Wilks as clown, the "Military Dramatic Company," and the Valley Tan to drink, and the Valley Tan to read, we are alli right.

SENATORIAL PROSTRIANISM—GREAT FAMILY FEATS.

would say, "Hold on, Mr. Kimball, you'd better hold you tongue." Well, I will—when I please.

WILLAY MR. HUCHARAN HAS TO ANSWER.

The United States will have to answer for the blood of the prophets and of the saints. Earthquakes, famines, volcanoes, bloodshed and hideous peatlences will visit them from one end of the country to the other. Then will the American people prostrate themselves before the independent Saints of Beseret and beg for food and protection; then will the nations of the earth bow themselves down to our prophets, and in haumiliation ask from our hands deliverance. They will then be as nosk and humble as the solders were when they came. They hung their beads and locked like sheep-stealing dogs. Maybe some of you don't like this language. If you don't like it you can lump it, and if you don't want to lump it turn it over and thump it, for all I care. I won't gain any friends by this talk, will P I will gain the friendship of every good woman and man in this house, and of my Father and angels in Heaven

The Congressional Delegate Stides of Too The Visited Proceedings and the fortified of the work of t SENATORIAL PROESTRIANISM—GREAT FAMILY FEATS.

Visit of Dr. Cabill to the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

MILFORD, Mass., Oct. 10, 1859.

I take the liberty of transmitting for publication in your widely circulated paper a copy of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Cahill, of Dublin, if you shall deem it proper to make known the advent of so distinguished a writer, and one who is so dear to numbers of your readers in every part of America. P. CUDDITY.

BALLYBOAN COTTAGE, RATHFARNAM.

DORLY, Sept. 23, 1859.

BALLYROAN COTTAGE, RATHERANAM, I DUBLIN, Sept. 23, 1859.
MY DEAR OLD FREEN—So many facts and circumstances of a long, dear and valued friendship have comented our mutual attachment that I make no apology for making my first claim on your support when I shall have arrived at New York in the course of the next month. I have decided on leaving Ireland for America on Saturday, the 224 of October, or at furthest on Saturday, the 29th. In the meantime, I shall mention to you the precise day at least two weeks before I shall leave here. I intend to make a tour of the States and of Canada; to see my countrymen; to inform myself, as an eye-witness, of the loor-ishing institutions of the great American republic; to transmit to the poor I rish at home a weekly report of the condition of their relatives and friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and to point out those parts of the Union where have is most rewarded, and where a settlement is most advantageous. My letters to Ireland shall have no reference, directly or indirectly, to politics, international or domestic. I shall be a mere Irish traveller, cheering my fellow countrymen wherever I larpea to meet them, and conveying the thanks, the gratitude of Ireland to America for her protection and her matchless hospitality to the wandering emigrants from this country. During my passage through the towns and cities, I shall deliver public, popular lectures on astronomy, not giving mere exhibitions on machinery, but rigidly teaching the science as far as courses of ten or twelve lectures can accomplish this object. As soon as all my arrangements shall have been finally and tully made, you shall again hear from me, when I fancy I can say that I will embark on the 22d of October. My dear old friend, faithfully over yours.

D. W. CAHILL.

Bev. P. Cennury, Milford, Mass.
P. S.—My apparatus and diagrams on astronomy are executed with artistic perfection.

Supreme Court.

Before Hon, Judge Ingraham.
THE ANTIOCH COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP.

Oct. 8.—Palmer, assignee, vs. Elision Smedley.—The plaintiff sues upon a note given to the Antioch College for a scholarship. Oct. 8.—Palmer, assignee, vs. Elision Smedley.—The plaintiff sues upon a note given to the Antioch College for a scholarship. The answer sets up as a defence that the note was given upon a representation that the directors had decided on such location which the defendant believed to be true, when it was in fact not time nor was such ealings ever established in Western New York. That the note was obtained in consequence of such false representations, and that there has borned and after not false representations, and that there has borned and the representations and that there has borned the sum of advanced in consequence of such false representations, and that there has borned the false representations, and that there has borned the sum of the sum of

LD, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12 1850.—TRIPLE SHEET.

THE PERCENCIPION REPORT OF THE PERCENCIPION OF THE PERCENCI

oysterneen. He found the oysterneen busily and quietly at work about their usual avocations, and manifesting no excitement or disposition to resort to extreme measures in support of their rights. Upon entering into conversation with some of them he was assured that they relied implicitly upon the State authorities to protect them. The dumping between Bedioe's and Ellis islands they said would speedily have ruined their oyster bets, as the mud from the docks would wash over them, and being strongly impregnated with sulphur, would cause the oysters to sicken and die, but the present dumping ground being further removed from the beds and out of the line of the currents, they hoped would do no harm. If, however, it should be found to injure their beds the dumping would have to be stopped forthwith, or there would be "lively times;" for the whole State of New Jersey would be ready to back them. Some of the oystermen asserted that the mud scows were often dumped far away from the prescibed limits, and sometimes the mud was even let go directly in the channel between Governor's and Bedioe's islands. While the conversation was going on a steamboat having two scows were empiled of their contents at that point, which, our reporter was assured, was at least a quarter of a mile from Oyster island, and in the deep water. But this, the oystermen said, was of very little consequence, for the mud was of such a consistency that the winds and currents would drive it all about the bay. The Harbor Commissioners, on the contrary, state that the mud is almost as heavy as lead, and will remain on the island if pladed there, because it is very little exposed to the action of currents.

The Camels in the U. S. Service. The valuable animals imported for the public service in the West have grown in favor every day their efficiency has been tested. The following letters from Superintend-ent Beale to the Secretary of War show the high estimate placed upon them by those who have daily occasion to employ them:—

ent Beale to the Secretary of War show the high estimate placed upon them by those who have daily occasion to employ them:—

Fort Triox, Cal., May 23, 1852.

In the other letters to the Department I have neglected of late to say anything on the subject of the camels. Secing them, as we do, every day in camp performing with patience the most tolisome labors, they have ceased to be novelties, and are now only admired for their usefulness. They are employed constantly in the severest toil—packing provisions, water, working utensils, &c., from one camp to another. My admiration of them increases every day. From all I had read of them, I dreaded the difficulties which seemed to present themselves in breeding them. Books tell us that the young must be taught to suck by dipping the linger in warm butter and putting it in the mouth of the call; that it must be blankete i and wet nursed through a long and delicate inflancy.

Knowing that, if this were true, it would be no use trying to breed them in this country, where men have no time to devote to such purposes. I directed them to be used as usual, and on their dropping caives to desist from their use, but not to assist nature by any warm butter process. It gives me pleasure to state that the females, within a short time of each other, and near the summit of the Sierra Nevada. In a snow storm, dropped their caives, and without more assistance than would have been rendered so many cows: they are now as thrifty as it is possible to conceive, all the old being employed upon the road.

Beyond doubt they are as easily bred as cows and caives; at least that has been my experience with them. I sincerely trust the recommendations contained in your message for the importation of more of these useful animals will be faverably received and acted on by Congress. No one who has once used them but would prefer them, for all such purposes as I have engaged them on, to three times the same number of horses or mules.

At a later date, writing from San Francisco Mountain, Mr. Beale says

three times the same number of horses or mules.

At a later date, writing from San Francisco Mountain,
Mr. Beale says:—
I have lately tried effectually the comparative value of
mules and carrels as pack animals. The experiment leaves
the paim with the camels. Both trains receiving the order
to start at the same time in the morning, the camels invariably arrive at camp—in a distance of twenty-five miles—
an hour and sometimes an hour and twenty minutes ahead
of the mule train, the mules carrying a burthen of two
hundred pounds, the camels packed with four hundred,
besides a rider, armed with his rifle, revolver and ammunition, and his bedding laid over the pack to sit on. The
young are great pets in camp, but very mischievous—poking their noses into every bag, pot and pan about the camp
free. Their great aim in life at present seems to be to ape
the manners and habits of their sires—kneeling down and
growling and complaining precisely as the old ones do
whenever the train is packed. We have entirely disconsinued the cumbersome oriental apparatus used as a saddle, and have in its place one of light, useful and simple

After the independence there were not many treaties, nor any treaty at all, celebrated to annul the dispositions made by the royal decrees; and the territorial arrangements of the monarchy, which Mr. Paimer calls preposterous, so far from ever having been amulied in regard to the intent of the said royal decrees, have been, on the contrary, invariably sustained, so that the ult possibility have come to be a condition of all the agreements concerning boundaries. No treaty has ever been celebrated between Feru and Ecuador which amunis the royal decrees, or which changes in any manner whatever the former boundaries, and the only stipulations relative to limits have had for their object the acceleration of the denarkation, which Feru has constantly solicited, sending one legation after another to Ecuador with the same object, although without any result. The only extraordinary compromises adopted by Peru and Ecuador, while they defined their limits, and which Mr. Palmer will see if he seeks for them, are the following:

defined their limits, and which Mr. Patner will see if he seeks for them, are the following:—
Article 5. Trenty of Guayaquil, 1829.—"Both parties recognise as the limits of their respective territories the same boundaries which they had before the independence, with only such alterations as they may think proper to make among themselves."

Article 13. Trenty of Union.—"Each of the contracting parties obliges lised not to code not transfer, under any form, to another State or government any part of its territories."

parties obliges itself not to code nor transfer, under any form, to another State or government any part of its territories."

Mr. Palmer goes on to say—
The claim of land on the part of Peru appears a mere preteat for the purpose of making war upon her peaceful neighbor and sister republic. The Peruvian President and generals seem to be animated by a lust of rapine and conquest, like the first adventurous and unacrupulous cavaliers, the Pizarros, the Amagros and the Alvardos. The real causes are said to be the secret histigation and lavish promises of the Ecuadorian extresident of the properties of the Secret histigation and lavish promises of the Ecuadorian extresident of the properties of the secret histigation and lavish promises of the Ecuadorian extresident of the properties of the secret histigation and lavish promises of the Ecuadorian extresidence and also the allurement of a rich booty in the wealthy entry of Guyaquil, which now for upwards of a vara has been closely bleckaded by a Peruvian squadron of war steamers. It is a calumny to my that Peru seeks prefexts to declare war against Ecuador, a calumny overthrown by the series of acts which have taken place since the government of Ecuador commenced its attempts to cede unsurveyed territories in part payment of its debts. a series of acts which have taken place since the government of Ecuador commenced its attempts to cede unsurveyed territories in part payment of its debts. a series of acts which have not a mystery, nor could they possibly have been aknown to Mr. Palmer, because every well-known document shows it, and from those from which it is deduced that Feru has never desired war with Ecuador, but only and exclusively that justice should be done her, and that she should be treated with proper dignity. That series of acts, as they have occurred, are as follows:—

dor, but only and exclusively that justice should be done her, and that she should be treated with proper dignity. That series of acts, as they have occurred, are as follows:—

On the 24th of September, 1852, the Congress of Ecuador authorized the Executive by a law to celebrate treaties with Mr. Ellas Mocata, commissioned by the holders of Anglo-Ecuadorian bonds, in the sense of giving in payment uncultivated or good national lands of the republic. The Charge d'Affairs of New Granada in Ecuador protested against that law because, according to his view, the matter of the agreement would have to fall back upon lands situated in Napo, from which complications would result with New Granada, whose boundaries on this side are even not clearly defined.

A year afterwards, on the 26th of November, 1853, the Congress of Ecuador passed a law declaring the navigation of flie Amazon and its tributaries free; and in the same view, probably, a diplomatic agent was sent to the United States. Peru protested against such a law, through her Minister in Ecuador, Don Mariano Saas, who showed that the territories whashed by the Amazon and its tributaries, in as far as they were navigable, did not belong to Reuador, and cited in effect the royal decree of the 18th of July, 1802, which added all the territories situated on different rivers, tributaries of the Amazon, unto the points that the said rivers became navigable, unto the Viceroyalty of Peru. The government of Ecuador replied to this protest on the 9th of February, 1884, that sufficient instructions had been communicated to the Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in Peru, in order that the question referred to should be delineated and explained in Lima. But the Minister of Ecuador in Lima took no step in this regard, leaving the protest in all its force and value.

The government of Ecuador, notwithstanding, persevered in 18 intention, and on the 6th of November, 1854, celebrated a treaty with the Colombian bondholders in London on the manner and formof paying the debt of Ec

to the United States, that the Armazon should be considered as one long port, and that the navigation thereof should not be restricted to Peruvisn or Brazillan vessels.

In this passage Mr. Palmer takes another tone. He does not now say that the pretensions of Peru appear to be so and so; neither is it referred to "sayings:" but he percentitority affirms it to be the object of Peru to close the Amazon to the commerce of the world. Mr. Palmer seeks to excite antipathies in the American mind against Peru, attributing to its policy of exclusion the cause of present differences. But this is to change the question, and by the same means it is easily answered. The question is, whether or not Ecuador can dispose of those territories, or whether they belong to Peru—and not of the use which one or the other of these two States have to make of them. If it be sufficient to decide the question of property by alleging that the opposite party is about to make bad use of it, nobody would be sure of his own, because there would not be waiting many persons who would along, so as to despoil, the evil use made of property—a doctrine contradictory to the right of property, because it makes possession to depend on the good or evil use of it. Let Mr. Palmer leave Ecuador and Peru to assert their right of property before the impartial tribunal of public opinion, and not excite ill feelings in the minds of the American public so as to render one of the litigants of the American public so as to render one of the litigants of the American public so as to render one of the the contradictory.

On the other hand, Mr. Palmer has no foundation for

of public opinion, and not excite ill feelings in the minds of the American publics on as to render one of the litigants odious by attributing to it improper views in the use of territory.

On the other hand, Mr. Palmer has no foundation for qualifying the conduct of Peru in the navigation of her rivers as an act of exclusivism; there is no act which proves it; but on the contrary, the government has stimulated the enterprise of marigation and colonization in the interior of the country by every means in its power, protecting immigrants under all circumstances, without distinction of nationalities. But as probably the false judgment which Mr. Palmer has formed upon this subject is to be attributed to the treaty which exists between Peru and Brazil for the navigation of the Amazon, it is sufficient to reply, that both States have reciprocally conceded to each other equal rights, without injury to anybody. Peru has granted to Brazil the navigation of the higher part of the Amazon, and Brazil has accorded to Peru that of the lower portion. In this there is no one to be blamed. It is certain that Brazil has, without any exception, secured to Peru equal rights, certainly because no one could give her equal compensation. But it receives special favors in a case in which there is only a corproprietorship, and not an individual right of property.

But, even supposing that Peru were the sole possessor of the Amazon, and that she should adopt the policy of excluding the other nations from the navigation of the river, no one could justly protest against it, nor insist upon the powerful nations interfering, because territoria dominion is the first condition of the independence and liberty of nations, and because it its territory could be alienated and used without its consent that nation could not preserve its own proper rank, except as a dependent on one or another of the nations which dominated in its own territory.

The charge of exclusivism, which Mr. Palmer has made against Peru, is, therefore, inopportune, because it

might adopt it, she would not thus do injury to any nation.

It is not possible to enter into a detailed consideration of
the rest of Mr. Palmer's article, because it does not concern the present question. Mr. Palmer knows the rich
productions of the hamlet of Canclos, which will be beneficial to all who wish to settle in the Atmaxonian regions;
and now that the invitation of Ecuador to emigrants pretends to despoil Peru of its own property, we give on behalf of Peru an equal invitation to industrious immigrants,
who will be placed under the shield of legitimate proprietorship, with all the securities which Peru can concede, and which are, as far as we know, superior to those
which pay other nation have ever offered to their new
populations.

which any other nation have ever offered to their new propulations.

A Fightive from Justice Voluntarily Returns—On Friday last a man named George H. Drake was committed to the Allegany county jail, on the charge of murder, committed thirty four years ago. It appears that in 1825 he was indicted here on the charge of killing B. M. Athey; that he broke jail and escaped, and although the then Governor (Joseph Kent) and Council offered a reward of \$390 for his arrest, his whereabouts for thirty-four years remained unknown. Breaming, perhaps, that a lapse of thirty-four years had obliterated all memory of the event, he ventured back to the city a few days ago, but his presence awakened the recollection of his crime. But three of the twenty-three who composed the grand jury by whom he was indicted are now living. Not one of the lawyers then practicing at the Allegany bar now survive. All the then officers of the court have been summoned to their final reckoning. But one of the coroner's jury who held an inquest over the body of the murdered man is now alive.—Cumberland Tilegraph.

The Hon. D. S. Dickinson, of New You on the Donnelly Letter.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

Below will be found a correspondence which will tract no little attention. The Donnelly letter fraud colback to plague its perpetrators. Mr. Dickinson him atimist the reception of a copy of the purfoined bit The fact of the copying of the letter is thus establishes ond coubt; but who the guilty man is Mr. Dickinson should not withhold the name of him fails to inform the public.

Mr. Pickinson should not withhold the name of him caclosed the copy. He can either restore Engene Cast to his former position among gentlemen, whatever may have been, or confirm him as Confidence Cassidy the remainder of his days. Will Mr. Dickinson hesit to do justice in the premises?

To the Europe of the Engineer.

the remainder of his days. Will Mr. Dickinson hese to do justice in the premises?

To the Entrois of the Enquire:

Oblige me by giving the enclosed correspondence place in the columns of the Enquirer.

THOS. FITNAM.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson:

Washington, Sept. 24, 1869.

Thas Sin—A friend, writing to me recently from Ric mond, Va., states it as a common rumor there that ye are an enemy of Governor Wise, and have been donous ing bim for his Donnelly letter. In reply, I have shirm that there must be an error in the matter, for I know ye so weil I was satisfied you would not endorse the dish private correspondence a subject of public comment, noticing, in any way whatever, what was not a legitime question for public consideration. If am right in my est mate of your character—as I think I am—do me the fave of saying so, as I deem it not only due to you, but also Governor Wise's Southern friends, that they, at less should understand you harbor no unfriendly feeling towards bim. I am of the opinion the rumor in questio criginated in mere mauthorized newspaper reports, the same time, if you have no objection, let me have yo views upon either the necessity, constitutionality propriety of Congress passing such law or laws may be necessary to secure the rights of propert laves in the Territories of the United States, as control distinguished from that power claimed by the Legislativ branch of the general government by certain politics parties, giving it absolute control over the institution of slavery, whether in the States or Territories.

My dear Sir—I have just returned from Western Ner Mendal Property of the part of the property of the part of the report of the part of the property of the property of the part of the property of the part of the property of the part of t

slavery, whether in the States or Territories.

THOMAS FITNAM.

Binghamton, Oct. 1, 1859.

My dear Sir—I have just returned from Westorn New York, where I have been to visit an elder brother and deliver an agricultural address, and on my return I find yours of the 24th ult. I thank you for thus affording me an opportunity of branding as an idle and mischievre faisselood, if net, indeed, a malicious one, that I had "de nounced Governor Wise." My personal acquaintance with the Governor has been slight but exceedingly plesant, and his public course has inspired me with hrespect for his manify frankness and fearless intrep'd. The publication of the Donnelly letter I regarded as an rage, although I attached much less consequence to it has been given it generally. I saw nothing in it but we a fronk and impetuous man might, in the haste and octone of private correspondence, dash off to a suppostified. I think the whole matter of the letter has been friend. I think the whole matter of the letter has been friend. I think the whole matter of the letter has been friend. I think the whole matter of the letter has been friend. I think the whole matter of the letter has been friend. I therefore he feelings in me when I first read it, and on a full review I have never been able to give it the great consequence which others seem to have done. I saw the shameless fabrications of my conduct on reading it published far and wide; but I regarded them beneath my notice. You must not, my dear sir, give heed to the thousand idle and malicious rumors, public and private, which will be connected with my name for the next six months. If the expression were not irroverent I should say they will be so numerous and foul that the day of judgment will not be able to pass upon them. Upon my views of the question to which you call my stention I can only point you to my public course in the Senate and elsewhere, where I think it will be seen I did not disregard the rights of the States, nor the rights of the Poster. In the States, nor the rights

Senate and specific soft the Scale of the people, nor of property, &c.

Thomas Fitnam.

The New Congress.

THE SPEAKER, CLERK AND PRINTER—A SOUTHER-OPPOSITION BID FOR A COALITION WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, ETC., ETC.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

It is a mong the Southern opposition press in favor of 3 guides among the Southern opposition press in favor of 4 guides of the opposition in the organization of the next House of dissenting voice to the proposition in the ranks of Uparty at the South. All perceive the necessity of electing the second of the Speakership a man who will not park the commus frauds and abuses which have characteristic the history of the present administration; and, con quently, the entire Southern opposition party cordistavor the idea of a union among the opposition members in its good opposition to democrat, whether from the North of Speaker. In the judgment of the South opposition to democrat, whether from the North of South, should, under any circumstances, be permits of Speaker. In the judgment of the South opposition of Speaker of the next House of presentatives. In their opinion none but a member of congress-North and South-for the purpose of election of the South opposition in the proposition of Speaker of the next House of presentatives. In their opinion none but a member of the other that the thirst in the thirst of the distinct of the state of the proposition and the propos slanders and falsehoods deserve. It has been with Sc ern democratic editors and politicians the settled h... of their lives to characterize Southern whigs as aboltionists in disguise, simply because they refuse to countenance or tolerate the manifold rascalities and villandes of the democratic party. We are accustomed to these calumnious accusations, and cannot, at this time of day, be either iritimidated or disconcerted by them. Those negroiess democratic demangogues, very well knew that, in insincating a charge of infidelity to the South against Southern whigs, they are only giving utterance to a deliberate and wilful falschood, designed to impose upon the too casy credulity of the honest, but ignorant and uninformed voters in the Southern States. It is their custom, we repeat—and especially on the eve of an election—to play upon the sensitiveness of Southern mene is regard to the institution of slavery, for the sole purpose of promoting the vile and despicable ends of party, and thereby continuing themselves in the possession and enjoyment of the public plunder. But the masses of the Southern people understand, at last, the object of their noisy and clamorous professions of devotion to Southern rights, and of their false and silly accusations against the Southern opposition. They see only love of the spoils at the bottom of all their proteusions and all their movements, and hence their cuckoo cry of abolition against their betters has lost its power to benefit themselves, deceive others, and is treated by all men at the South who are not irreclaimable fools, as the idle wind which prevail in every department of the government. When are not irreclaimable fools, as the idle wind which prevail in every department of the government. When are not irreclaimable fools, as the idle wind which prevail in every department of the government. We repeat, that no opposition member of either section will stand excused to his constituents and to the country who fails to do anything in his power to prevent the election of a

The Santa Fe Mail Attacked by Indiana
THE CONDUCTOR AND HIS BROTHER MURDERED.
Advices have been received at the Post Office Depart
ment from Independence (Mo.) stating that the Santa Fe
mail which left Independence on the 19th ult, had been
attacked by a party of Kiowa Indians on the 24th, and
that the conductor. M. Smith, and bis brother had been
murdered. The disastrous intelligence was conveyed to
the mail contractor at Independence by a passenger named
Cole, who, though badly wounded, had managed to make
his escape.
Fears were also entertained that the incoming mail due
at Independence on the 4th instant, and which had not
been heard of on the 6th, had been also intercepted by
the Indians. It is believed that Mr. Otero, delegate to
Congress from New Mexico, and his wife, Judge Watts an
its wife and son, and Judge Porter were passengers by
that mail.

that mail.

The anxiety and indignation which the news of this out rage will occasion will be somewhat allayed by the furthe intelligence that Colonel Sumner, commanding the department of the West, as soon as he heard of the fatal occurrence, despatched a company of dragoons to Pawne Fort to protect the mail and punish the offending indians. Hopes are entertained that this prompt and energetic action on the part of Colonel Sumner will result in the cation on the part of Colonel Sumner will result in the cation on the part of Colonel Sumner will result in the cation of the murderers of Smith and his brother, and the rescue of the passengers by the overdue mail. It is probable that it will be found necessary to station a party troops at Pawnee Fork to escort the mail themoe to C Spring, and thus obviate the recurrence of such a calam as that which it is our painful duty to anno mee.

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of officers of the United Stasteam sloop Wyoming, now at Philadelphia:—
Commander—John K. Miebell. Lieutenants—Franc K. Murray, Earl English, John R. Hamilton. Master-Thomas K. Porter. Surgeon—George Mart. Purser—Wirenton Boggs. Midshipmen—Samuel W. Averett, Sam'l H. Hackett, Beatty P. Smith. Gunner—Adrian C. Startett. Carpenter—Robert A. Williams. Commander Clerk—J. Elliott Jacobs. Purser's Clerk—J. Lawrence Blauvelt. Chief Engineer—John P. Whipple; First Assistant Engineer. Philip G. Peltz; Second Assistant Engineer. Thomas Gronin; Third Assistant, Zephaniah Talbot nier. Thomas Gronin; Third Assistant, Zephaniah Talbot nier. Thomas Gronin; Third Assistant, George D. Lining. Passengers—David M. Cohen, Lieutenant United States Marve, to rejoi the United States ship John Admas, se Executive officer